
BERT HARRIS camped out in Logan canyon, U. T. About 12 o'clock at night he awoke and discovered that he and his bedding were being dragged down the mountain side by a huge grizzly bear. Harris was almost paralyzed by fear, but managed finally to wriggle out of the quilts drop to the ground and crawl away among the rocks. The grizzly went some distance with the bedding, but, finding that his expected prey had escaped, he set up a dismal howl. Harris stayed shivering in the canyon for the remainder of the night.

THE mummies found recently at Thebes in an extraordinarily-excellent state of preservation were contemporaries of Moses. One of them was what we Americans call the "remains" of the particular Pharaoh who made it uncommonly lively for the chosen people before they concluded to quit the land of Egypt and the house of bondage. Several papyri, supposed to be of great historical value, are exhumed with the company of Kings and Princes, some thirty-six in all. These papyri have not yet been deciphered. Should they be, some additional mistakes of Moses may be discovered.

THE cause of the sudden recall home of the Chinese students sent to America to be educated is at last satisfactorily explained. The whole cause of complaint lay in the absence at the University of rat food. The authorities of the Celestial empire never dreamed that the bright youths of their land would be weaned from their national dish on this side of the water, and when the pig-tailed students wrote home that they were dosed on hashy-hashy, hashy-hashy every day the rage of the Chinese officials knew no bounds. The pupils complained that since their arrival not a drop of rat soup nor a morsel of fried, stewed or roasted rodent had passed their fevered lips, and they just couldn't nor wouldn't stand it—so there, now ! They even averred that the exercises were opened in the morning with a national anthem, beginning :

A WRITER in the September number of the *American Law Review* maintains that insanity should be no defense in capital cases. The argument, which was suggested, of course, by the attempt upon the life of the President, is ingenious. It is based on the assumption that the object of capital punishment is twofold: first, to prevent a repetition of the crime by the offender; secondly, to exercise a deterrent effect and so prevent

SUPPOSE Secretary Blaine and President Garfield's son should appear before the public managing a prize-fight, with Secretary Kirkwood as referee, what a row there would be from Maine to California? This incredible suggestion, however, has a parallel in a recent event among the British nobility. While attending the Goodwood races, their Graces, the Dukes of Portland and Hamilton, found the "Birmingham Pet" and a London pugilist in the sporting circle, and between them made up a purse of \$1,500 for a fight. When the races for the day were over the two Dukes selected a party of choice sports

Healthy Women.

A writer, in urging the necessity for more attention to physical culture, notes as a favorable sign the fact that the pale and interesting type of female beauty is fast losing its popularity, and that men of position and influence are declaring for the healthy standard of womanly beauty, such as was ever recognized by Greece and Rome.

This is certainly an important and happy change in public taste, and already the effects of it are to be detected in an improved condition of feminine health, for it will hardly be denied that on an average the women of to-day are physically superior to what they were a few years ago, when tight lacing and similarly destructive customs

American homes, more than any others, perhaps, in the world, are saddened by sickly women. If this shall be so no longer, it will be a great blessing to the nation. And the remedy is so simple. American women must change their other stations; there is no good reason why American women should not be. All that is needed is proper attention to dress and exercise.

Let women dress, as men do, so that their bodies shall not be squeezed and pressed together, but have free room for motion, and let them go out into the air and sunshine as men do, and exercise their bodies, and the race of American women will become extinct, as it is threatened to do. On the contrary, it will be improved, built up, and beautified, and the time will shortly come when the healthy man will not have to hunt the country over for a healthy wife.

We are on the right track now; all that is needed is to go ahead—and the result will be manifest. Women will die to be in fashion; therefore, let the fashion of female beauty be vigor and strength, and all the ladies in the land will be swinging dumb bells, practicing archery, riding on horseback, and walking for a wager, but they will be in the style.—*Boston Traveller*.

"GLASS SILK," is largely used in Germany for filters. It is made by winding threads of glass on heated cylinders, and under the microscope the threads appear as fine as the ultimate fibers of silk or cotton.

Particulars of the Terrible Michigan Conflagration, Another Bo

The scene of the terrible tornado of

The loss of life and property is immense. Dispatch from Lexington says that bodies are being brought in from all directions. It is estimated that 500 people are homeless in immediate want of assistance. There are in newer townships loss live stock, barns, crops, everything. A farmer who came in from Austin township saved his of eight children in a field of buckwheat. He says the whole country in that part is destroyed and many lives have been lost.

The loss of live stock is simply immense. The older settled townships escaped with little loss, but in most of the newer townships nothing remains but a fire-swept, black wilderness.

[illegible]

blackness. Many thought the end of the world had, and were filled with terror. The life of the infatuated were soon intensified by the approach of the flames. The stories of the coming of the deluge, the world of the dread that they were fated to a frightful and then by the arrival of the clouds blackened and shapeless remained. This awfully continued all along the shore until Wednesday at 8 o'clock, when the wind, which been blowing steadily from the west, suddenly from the north, carrying the moist air of the lake to the feverish heat of the black-begrimed face of the sun. It was sweet as the breath of God, and accepted as thankfully.

The scenes of horror in the woods were frightful for any pen to portray. The trees were black, the water black, the people, and in most cases undistinguishable man beings. Many were mere masses of flesh, which fell apart when touched,

quarrel. In this dispute, Balentine was the aggressor, and he was so angry and roared like rats in a cage. One of a few miles from Sand Beach, who was living with oxen, on noticing the approach of the angry man, he came out of the tent, waited to turn his cattle and horses. He then hurried to the house, and, finding his wife gone to a neighbor, took two children and his own gun and rode off to his eldest daughter. Before they got many rods from the house the flames had got before them and he was obliged to turn back. He hurried off the girl pushed on over the burning grass with the other three. He called out to his wife, but she did not answer. The bodies of the other four were seen floating in a heap, charred and blackened. John Balentine was known to be lost in the neighborhood of Sand Beach. The fire finally reached the shore of the Morro Bay, and the flames soon swept out. The wind was so strong that Balentine and wife were blown up and blown fifteen or twenty yards from the shore. Their husband was blown into a tree, dead, and his body was delivered of a child. The day

caused by the fires of 1871 is in comparison to the fires of the few days. In the vicinity of Richmond, Va., the fire of 1871 has the same information leads one to say that of 300 persons perished in the flames, was no escape for them. The wood ground were so dry that no warning of fire was given. Faster than a race-horse fire. It would embrace a house or a building in a few minutes. The fire of 1871 was not through the terrible fire that in ten minutes from the time the fire struck there would be no vestige of left.

A correspondent says: "I have just from a trip through the burned districts of the Republic of the South American states a blood turn cold. In many of the men, women and children were found their faces in the road, where they had

A most appalling disaster has fallen upon a large portion of the counties of Huron, Sanilac, with some adjacent territory, a part of country recently covered with forest and now recently settled, and either poor or in moderate circumstances. In the whole of this section there has been but little rain for the past two months, and everything was parched when on Monday, Sept. 5, a terrific storm of wind and rain fell upon the country. Fam-ily anything could withstand. We have advices of 200 persons burned to death, many of them by the roadside or in the while seeking places of safety, and it is probable that twice the number have perished. We have received news from twenty-one townships, in which scarcely a house

T forest fires in the lower peninsula State have been quite generally quenched after ravaging thirty-six townships, and the extent of the awful calamity is beginning to itself. The devastation is even more spread than had been feared by the most pessimistic. It seems, from present reports, that about thirty-one townships in Tawas county have been completely or nearly swept over by the flames. In district are about fourteen villages utterly destroyed, and the surrounding country scorched, the fire as to leave the ground a like a newly-sown field. No estimate of the loss of life or property, or of the number of deaths can be made with any degree of accuracy, but the loss of life is estimated to be about 100. The loss of property leads to the belief that the estimate of lives lost is very low, and that 800 is nearer the reality. The awful details are too numerous to mention, but the character to make strong men shudder, and women weep, is everywhere. The communication with the burnt district had again opened and assistance is being sent to the distressed people. The extent of the burned districts, and the exact loss of property, will be given in a future issue.

The territory burned over is peopled with about 50,000 inhabitants, one-half of whom are of Chinese descent. The Chinese, which made the fire go on for years, the Chinese burned two-thirds of the timber over the territory. The forest was destroyed by the greatest fire in the world's history. In 1871, and the people were killed. The settlers perished burned lands as bein' lands were cleared, and hundreds of new houses were built. The roads were lined on

side by it and many who perished were caught on these roads and in the open fields. The burning was black ash and pine. There had been no wind from this spring to wet down the depth. Even swamps which were usually dry as tinder. For weeks there had been heavy winds. The prevailing winds had come from Lake Huron, with which fires did not burn. The burning region was a square mile in all the burned region did not hold more or less fire. Monday was opened with a cloudless sky, the mercury rose to 60 degrees. A strong wind, running to southwest, and by noon increasing to a fifty-mile gale. At noon it was raining lamps had to be lit, and a strong wind was blowing, including clouds spread the whole point on. About 4 o'clock the wind assumed the violence of a typhoon. The flames were of a ghastly bluish hue, the light, like flicking up timber, houses, stables, barns, and trees. The people were less lured, and this at places where fire was known to be for miles around.

the morning. On Tuesday the exact location of the burning was pointed out by the children at what had been their door at their gates in the fields, and on the high some untouched by fire, others else blackened. One poor woman, in the early childbirth, was half-burned. The living, burned feet, ears or hands, and many others, were entirely naked, were seen from the roof of the family, blind, and despairing.

In Sanilac county, Cato, with a population of 100, suffered a clean sweep every evening. William Cole was burned. In Tyrone had a population of fifty, one dwelling left. Decker ville, with a population of just two mills, six stores and dwelling Anderson, with a population of 100, saw all the buildings destroyed. Cumber, which had a population of fifty, one dwelling is left. A clean sweep

the population of which was about 200. The court-house and one store only were saved. Verona, with a population of 100, a church and hotel were saved. A clean sweep was made in Huron City, population 200. The same befell Uxley, population 150; and Paris, population 100. In all these towns, the main block of lumber, and six dwellings were burned. The townships of Bing, Paris, Bloomfield and Rubicon are nearly all burned. There are eighty-five deaths in these townships, and many missing—witnesses. Reports hourly increase the number, and every township has suffered nearly as much. R. R. Noble, banker, of Lexington, has gathered the statistics of the county, and estimates the loss of property in burned and Sanilac counties at \$3,000,000. The insurance among the farmers was mostly mutual company, whose members are the principal sufferers, and of course, unable to make assessments.

DETROIT, Sept.
A committee from Port Huron, Mich.,
Minden and Sand Beach and ascertain
probable amount of wheat required by
sufferers to do their winter seed
and a sufficiency will be promptly
furnished. In the vicinity of Bad Axe
of men have been assigned to the duty
burying cattle which perished in the flames

MICHIGAN NEWS.

BEARS are reported numerous in woods north of Saginaw.

AT Muskegon Mrs. A. Doanbrook struck by lightning and instantly killed.

MARTIN K. WALKER, a living Indian, Gratiot county, blew out brains with a gun beside a blazing of brush, and was partly cremated.

THE picture-frame mill of J. G. Elwee, at Big Rapids, Mecosta county, valued at \$20,000, was swept and fire, and fifty men thrown out of employment.

A DEPRAVED negress at Saranac on a spree, the other day, and, assaulting another negress, she cut open throat, severing the roots of

THE Delray glass-works, located at the mouth of the river Rouge, near Detroit, valued at \$45,000, and employing seventy men, were swept away by a heavy deluge of water.

They will be speedily rebuilt.

At the Lenawee county soldier's union, Col. Amos Soper, of Claiborne, aged 84, was introduced to the audience as the only Lenawee county survivor of the battle of 1812. He went down next day sick with dysentery, and rapidly worse, and died in twenty-four hours.

AMONG the special premiums offered at the union fair to be held at Detroit will be one for the handsomest-dressed young lady under 18 years of age, whose dress, collar and hat shall be made by herself, and cost of materials.

for same not to exceed \$15.

THE SARANAC LODGE declares Keene, Ionia county, can boast of young ladies that is no milk-and-article. She is the daughter of C. Bowen. Her father offered her \$100 she would climb to the top of the steeple of the Keene church and stand off the wind-sun and rain for 24 hours. She accomplished the feat and received the \$100.

THE Michigan Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session in Jackson, made the following appointments for the ensuing year:

Albion District—H. Hall, P. E.; Albert Masters; Battle Creek, D. B. Barnes; Berrien, J. P. Javerty; Concord, William M. Cresswell; Grand Haven, Perry; Holland, W. C. Moore; W. S. Hunsberger; J. Graham; Port, R. S. Pratt; Litchfield, U. Mason; La

J. J. Hartley; Sherrerville, E. D. Young
shall, G. W. Sherman; Marengo, J. M.
Shaw, C. S. Shaw; St. Louis, J. H.
J.-don; Peoria, A. J. H. Tanager; Perry-
Wetster; South Albion, to be supplied
N. N. Fasset; Tekonsha, N. L. Brock
Tomkins, E. D. Bacon; Partello, J. K. Co.
East Main street, Jackson, Wm. Riley.

Coldwater District—J. J. Buell, P. E.;
W. Barrett; Brimley, C. M. Paddock;
J. H. Smith; Bismarck, O. S. Adams;
Water, A. Moore; Canby, D. W. Con-
ventille, E. L. Kellogg; Constantine,
Prouty; Girard, E. A. Whitman; Hillside,
F. Morrison; Jonesville, F. A. Vandere
Kinderhook, to be supplied; North Ada-
D. Carroll; Osseo, S. C. Strickland; Quin-
Baz; Ransom, to be supplied; Reading-
E. D. Murray, E. Cooley; Sherwood,
Buell; Chalmers, and Longbeach, Tallmadge

Eldred.
Niles District—A. R. Boggs, P. E.; B. W. French; Benton Harbor, S. J. McEwen Springs, J. Wilson; Breeseville, Derrin Sprague; Bridgman, C. H. Stevens; Cedarburg, A. M. Stevenson, D. L. Baker; Buchanan, W. J. Cogshall; Cassopolis, Saunders; Calomel and Watervliet, H. H. Ker; Dayton, B. W. Smith; Deatur, White; Dowagiac, W. H. Thomas; Edwarsburg, J. Hoyt; Keeler and Silver Creek, C. Buell; Lagrange, L. L. Matthews; Lawton and Hartford, L. F. Lewis; Le Roy, George Corcoran; C. G. Miller; Liberty, supplied by B. L. Jackways; New Buffalo, Three Oaks, O. D. Watkins; Niles, A. Gondal; Pokagon, G. W. Goslin; Paw Paw, L. Cole; Pipestone, J. W. Stoffe; St. Joe, M. M. Calien; Vandalia and Williamsville, supplied by R. B. Skinner.

Grand Rapids District—H. M. Joy, P. E.; Adam, Thomas; Ashland, P. Shier; Baroda, M. Ward; Byron Center, C. H. Howe; Camasita, T. S. Spencer; Canonsburg, J. M. Al-

Cuervo, A. J. W. Wheeler; Cedar Springs, Minn.;
Tuthill; Coopersville, J. Archer; Drive street, Grand Rapids, J. Crook; East street, Grand Rapids, J. C. Crook; East street, Grandville, D. C. Riehl; Gratiot; to be supplied; Hastings, A. A. Knowlton; Holland, D. Terwilliger; Irving, J. Klose; Lamounier, Kitzmiller; Middleville, A. Hunsberger; Kegen, J. W. Miller; Newago, J. H. Hunsberger; Newburg, J. H. Hunsberger; P. S. Hunsberger, J. M. Robinson; Rockford, Ilette; Second street, Grand Rapids, I. J. South Division street, Grand Rapids, I. J. Sparta, J. E. White; Spring Lake, J. Robinson, A. W. Bushco; Wayland, W. J. Bushco; Westland, W. J. Bushco; Westland, D. B. Latham; Orad, D. S. Haviland; Wagon, W. H. Ware; Danby, G. M. L. Mount; Hall, C. L. Van Antwerp; Edmore, A. C. Greenville, A. A. Brown; Greenville, Minn. to be supplied; Hubbardston, M. M. Crook; Jackson, W. C. Brown; Grandville, W. C. Brown; Lake View, G. Mooney; Lyons and Munir, E. Parsons; Orleans, J. Marzolf; Orange, E.

Thomas; Pewanio, L. P. Ferguson; Paley, Rk.; Portland, L. Tarr; Stanton, J. R. W. Mann; Sheridan, Wm. Judd; Sarraf, F. J. Youngs, S. C. Woodward; Woodlawn, Orwick.

Lansing District—T. H. Jackson, P. E. ma, O. L. Perry; Breckinridge, W. R. M. win; Bath, L. M. Garlick; Chester, G. A. Iun; Charlotte, G. D. Smith; Central City, J. B. Smith; S. H. De Witt; Elmore, Duplain, M. W. Knapp; Eaton Rapids, J. Litton; Fowler, V. F. Welch; First City, Lansing, R. H. Broady; Grand Lodge, W. Smith; Ithica, J. H. Hathaway; Leslie, Lansing; Marquette, J. H. Kirt, M. W. Douce; Ovid, J. Boynton; Okemos, Taylor; Potterville, B. E. Paddock; St. Jo, G. C. Draper; St. Louis, C. A. Jacques; V. E. Hollister; Vermontville, C. C. Olds.

Big Rapids District—J. A. Sprague, L. B. Sprague, J. A. Sprague, J. A. Sprague, W. J. Johnson; Clay, N. Napier;

Crystal Valley, to be supplied; Dushvini
W. Smith; Ewart, C. G. Thomas; Froese,
Jr., J. O. Bolton; Harris and Granger,
supplied; Hart, W. L. Eldred;
W. Lamport; Heaton, to be supplied; Ho-
City, H. P. Blake; Isabella Indian mission,
to be supplied; Johnson, J. A.; Lutz,
to be supplied; O. B. Whitmore; Manistowish,
Mooseata, J. Hills; Milbrook, to be supplied;
Montague, J. Gulick; Morley, H. R. Ha-
nover, to be supplied; Noyes, J. S. Jones;
Donaldson; Pierson, to be supplied; River-
S. Patton; Riverton Indian mission, A.
ton; Reed City, W. J. Hallenbeck; Sears,
supplied; C. Z. K. Shibley, C. C. Dana;
Whitehall, J. C. Floyd.

Grand Traverse District—A. J. Eldred;
E. Almira and Inland, J. E. Swant;
Leelanau, J. M. McCallister;
Bliss, to be supplied; Cadillac, E. H.
Cadillac circuit, E. G. Stevens; Charlevoix,
Daniels; Elk Rapids, S. G. Blanchard;
Emmett, J. A. Kinnear;
Kinley; Frankfort, S. Steele; Kaliska,
plied by Rev. Wyse; Leroy, O. J. Gunn;
Traverse City circuit, D. Green;
Westport, J. M. Mantoux;

THE DEATH ROLL.
Memorial services for the members of the conference who have died during the year were held.

The following is the roll of the deceased:

Mrs. Abbie Hathaway Pietzel, of Acadia, died Oct. 2, 1880.

Mrs. A. C. Beach, of Greenville, Ja., died Oct. 2, 1880.

Mr. Alva Billings, of Albion, died Nov. 12, 1880.
Rev. M. I. Smith, of Union City, died 22, 1880.
Mr. John B. Ball, of Grass Lake, d. Parma, Jan. 7, 1881, aged 36.
Rev. D. C. Chambers, of Victor, Mason city, died of March, 1881.
Rev. Jas. Kenison, died at Hilliards, 30, 1880, aged 54.
Rev. H. C. Worthington, died at Decatur, July, aged 66.
Reuben A. Perrine, died at Albion, J. 1881, aged 54.
Rev. Dr. Erasmus Haven, Bishop of the conference, died at Oregon in August last.

Japan's National Flower.
The cherry blossom is the national flower of Japan, as the rose is of England, the lily of France, the thistle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland. On the Mikado's flags, pages, carriages, and on the soldiers' caps and uniforms, you will find the flower of the cherry.

ple and the nation is the flower of blossoming cherry tree. The Japanese cultivate all over Japan the sakura which is valued only for the beautiful blossoms. From an entire tree could not get ripe cherries enough make a pie; but the blossoms are made together on the boughs like clouds the blossoms are often as large as a Peach in Japan and are going to be the flowers. "In June millions go out to sing and sport and laugh play under the cherry trees, or to "the snow showers that do not fall the skies." Some of the people become so enchanted with the lovely blossoms as to even worship the famous old tree.

A. H. Stephens and the Negro

There are people who become big only when there is nothing more to steal. That kind of forced virtue

Mr. Stephens has many stories to tell of negroes, and one is of a famous ton and chicken predator, who the war met the ex-Vice President I road.

"Well, Thomas," was the k salutation, "I was sorry to hear had been in trouble about Mrs. T chickens."

"Yes, Mars. Alec, but I done all dat now," said the negro, very tently.

"How many did you take before stopped?" asked Mr. Stephens.

"I tuk all she had," was the per innocent reply.